

# DAILY BULLETIN

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## RICE PRESENTS A FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON ALLIANCE BUILDING

Emphasizes need for enhanced multilateral relationships

By Merle D. Kellerhals, Jr.  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- Secretary of State-designate Condoleezza Rice has laid out an American foreign policy for President Bush's second term that calls for greater multilateral diplomatic efforts and alliance building.

"We must use American diplomacy to help create a balance of power in the world that favors freedom. And the time for diplomacy is now," Rice said during her confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee January 18-19.

Rice, a former Stanford University political science professor and provost, said American diplomacy faces three tasks:

- Uniting the community of democracies in building an international system based on shared values and the rule of law;
- Strengthening the community of democracies to fight the threats to its common security and alleviate the hopelessness that feeds terror; and
- Working to spread freedom and democracy throughout the globe.

“That is the mission that President Bush has set for America in the world, and the great mission of American diplomacy today,” Rice said.

Rice said the underpinnings of American foreign policy in the next Bush term are based on the view that “alliances and multilateral institutions can multiply the strength of freedom-loving nations.” That, she said, will guide her actions as secretary of state.

She said the United States must continue to work, to support and to uphold the system of international rules and treaties.

“Our interaction with the rest of the world must be a conversation, not a monologue,” she told the committee.

Rice has served the past four years as the president’s national security advisor. She was nominated by Bush to succeed Colin L. Powell as secretary of state. Powell is a close friend of Rice and was a mentor to her.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which concluded 10 hours of testimony over two days, on January 19 approved her nomination to become the 66th secretary of state by a vote of 16-2.

Even though some senators expressed strong concerns about the administration’s actions in Iraq and its conduct of foreign policy generally over the past four years, most have indicated they will support her nomination.

The full U.S. Senate is expected to easily confirm Rice’s nomination January 20 during a session at 3 p.m. [2000 GMT] following Bush’s second inauguration.

Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Richard G. Lugar praised Rice’s service in the Bush administration and said that the complex job before her will require all of her talents and experience.

“American credibility in the world, progress in the war on terrorism, and our relationships with our allies will be greatly affected by the secretary of state’s actions and the effectiveness of the State Department in the coming years,” Lugar said in an opening statement.

Senator Joseph Biden, the ranking Democrat on the committee, said the United States faces two overriding national security challenges -- winning the struggle between freedom and radical Islamic fundamentalism, and

keeping the world’s most dangerous weapons away from its most dangerous people.

“To prevail, we obviously have to be strong, but we also have to be smart, wielding the force of our ideas and our ideals as well as the force of our arms,” Biden said.

“Foreign policy is not a popularity contest ... We have to confront hard issues, and sometimes it simply requires us to make hard choices that other countries don’t like,” he added.

Turning to the Middle East, Rice said, “The stakes could not be higher. As long as the broader Middle East remains a region of tyranny and despair and anger, it will produce extremists and movements that threaten the safety of Americans and our friends.”

She said there are hopeful signs, as Afghanistan and Iraq struggle to put their pasts behind them and choose paths of progress. She told the senators that progress in Iraq will be dependent on how capable the Iraqis are, but the process will have “ups and downs. We need to be patient.”

“The success of freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq will give strength and hope to reformers throughout the region, and accelerate the pace of reforms already under way,” she said. “And the establishment of a Palestinian democracy will help to bring an end to the conflict in the Holy Land.”

Rice said the United States has taken encouragement from the recent Palestinian elections. And she said she will work with the Palestinian and Israeli leaders and bring American diplomacy to bear on this issue.

## U.S. SEEKS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION WITH ISLAMIC WORLD

Scholars say potential for future collaboration is immense

By Najwa Saad

Washington File Special Correspondent

Washington -- The U.S. government and other American institutions spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually in collaborative projects on science and technology (S&T) throughout the Islamic world.

This was the message that emerged from a daylong seminar involving dozens of government officials, private sector executives, S&T professionals and scholars at the Brookings Institution, a prominent Washington think tank, in early January. Most of the participants spoke on background.

In opening remarks, a senior administration official said S&T is a critical element of U.S. foreign policy and world development.

"Science is intrinsically worth pursuing and international collaboration is very important," he said.

A senior official from the U.S. National Institutes of Health noted that improvements in public health have resulted from scientific collaboration between U.S. and foreign scientists.

He pointed to successes in Egypt against Rift Valley Fever, in the 1970s, and Filariasis, in the 1980s, in which "scientific collaboration resulted in technology which produced a product with shared licensing between Ain Shams University in Cairo and Washington University in St. Louis and eliminated a disease."

"We're looking for exceptional scientists or national policy makers with whom to cooperate in on-site laboratory programs," he said.

The official said that U.S. pharmaceutical companies Merck & Co. and Pfizer Inc. worked with Egyptians to develop diagnostic approaches and medicines that are now sold throughout the Islamic world, particularly in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. This represents a true scientific partnership with contributions and benefits from both sides.

Currently, Iraq is a key focus for S&T cooperative initiatives. Arian Pregoner, senior scientist at the Sandia National Laboratories, which develops science-based technologies to support national security, said a program was initiated in June 2004 to re-employ Iraq's defense-related scientists. The Arab Science and Technology Foundation, based in the United Arab Emirates, is a manager of this project, which is an important model for intra-regional S&T cooperation, Pregoner said.

A new Iraqi web portal project will be soon be operational to provide Iraqi S&T professionals with online access to scientific journals worldwide, ending 25 years of isolation. A mentoring program is planned to match Iraqi scientists and health care providers with American counterparts to raise standards of research and health care, Pregoner said.

The Sandia Lab's Cooperative Monitoring Center (CMC) in Amman, Jordan, focuses on land and water use, meteorology, the environment and border security to "help solve some of the basic problems affecting people of the region," said Pregoner.

The CMC and the Jordanian Royal Scientific Society cooperate to foster an indigenous strong S&T base to address, for example, public health issues such as infectious diseases common to the region and to facilitate valuable data exchanges with Egypt, Israel and the Palestinian Authority, he said.

The U.S. Department of Energy is funding the University of California, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's planned Samarkand Dialogue, slated for fall 2005 in Uzbekistan. The meeting will gather S&T representatives from the Islamic world and the United States for discussions "to set forth specific guidelines for applying science and technology as a means to bridge the gap between the Islamic world and the U.S.," said Richard Knapp of the Livermore Laboratory.

In an example of public-private collaboration, an executive of Microsoft said the software company is implementing educational programs that eventually will affect tens of thousands of teachers and millions of students throughout the Islamic world.

A State Department official involved in public diplomacy said S&T collaboration between the United States and the Islamic world is quite extensive but relatively unknown to the public. He suggested that greater effort

be put into publicizing these programs so that the public and even the embassies can learn about the good work going on.

During conference, the issue of visa delays and denials was a recurring complaint. U.S. government representatives said striking a balance between guarding U.S. national security and supporting exchanges has been challenging, but they said efforts are being made to expedite visa processing for S&T participants.

The director of science, technology and security policy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Norman Neureiter, said S&T exchanges are “an enormously under-leveraged aspect of America’s soft policy -- particularly in dealing with the Islamic world.”

“Countries must build the capacity to deal with S&T to achieve development. They must be able to couple into a world driven by technology,” Neureiter said.

“The Islamic world -- with some important exceptions -- not only lags behind global standards in economic, human and political development, but is even farther behind in developing the science and technology capacity that can support sustainable future growth,” wrote scholars Michael Levi and Michael d’Arcy in their draft white paper, “Untapped Potential: U.S. Science and Technology Cooperation with the Islamic World,” which they presented at the conference.

“In education, in industry, in research, in diplomacy and in solving some of the most immediate problems facing the Islamic world, the potential for S&T cooperation is immense,” they wrote.

“U.S. collaboration on Science and Technology with the Islamic world is not only feasible but highly welcomed ... this is a point of strong advantage which the U.S. S&T community wishes to pursue,” d’Arcy said at the conference.

## PUBLIC, PRIVATE RESOURCES BOTH BOOSTING DEVELOPMENT, U.S. SAYS

USAID’s Natsios urges “broader view” of aid resources

By Berta Gomez  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- The chief of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) says that current measures of global development aid focus only on government assistance, and fail to account for myriad other resources that can help poor countries pull themselves out of poverty.

Official development assistance (ODA) “is only a portion of the overall picture,” USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios told reporters January 18. If measures of global development aid were to include resources made available to poor countries through public and private channels, U.S. assistance to the developing world in 2003, for example, would total more than \$112 billion, he said.

“We think there has to be a broader look at development,” Natsios said at a joint news conference in Washington with Richard Manning of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD).

Natsios was responding to the just-released OECD annual report on global aid flows, which calls for greater and more efficient development aid, especially to countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Manning, chief of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC), said that while the 30 OECD member countries provided a record \$69 billion in development aid in 2003, more would be needed if donors hoped to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by world leaders at the United Nations in 2000.

“To date, the only goal likely to be met is that of halving the proportion of people living on less than one dollar a day by 2015,” Manning said.

Other goals such as improving gender equality, reducing maternal mortality and improving access to education worldwide are “off track,” Manning said.

“Overcoming poverty will require a quantum leap -- more nationally driven strategies and policies supporting broad-based growth, trade and international policies that

support development, more investment and more aid,” according to the OECD report.

Offering a brief review of Bush administration aid policies, Natsios said that foreign aid has nearly doubled since 2000 to about \$19 billion in 2004 and that the United States provides an estimated 25 percent of all official development aid worldwide.

During President Bush’s first term in office, USAID made a concerted effort to channel aid to those most in need, Natsios said. By 2003, about one-third of all official development assistance was going to Africa, in “one of the untold successes of the first Bush administration,” he said.

But Natsios also said that other types of financial and aid flows can be crucial to development. Of the estimated \$112 billion in flows from the United States to developing countries in 2003, private capital flows accounted for 45 percent, workers’ remittances for another 25 percent, contributions from religious organizations 7 percent, and scholarships from U.S. universities and colleges to foreign students 2 percent.

The mix of resources “is a reflection of the essentially public/private nature of [the U.S.] system,” the USAID chief said.

U.S. universities in 2003 offered \$1.2 billion in scholarships to students from developing countries, Natsios said. “It is arguably ridiculous” not to include such contributions in tallies of development resources, he said.

For his part, Manning did not dispute the importance nonofficial assistance, but he did say that some poor countries continue to depend on aid provided by large donor countries. He said that one OECD goal is to ensure that its membership -- comprising the world’s major donor countries -- coordinates effectively and puts its money to good use. “We’re talking about a \$70 billion industry ... and we need to get the most ‘bang for our buck,’” Manning said.

The OECD report was published shortly after the United Nations released its own assessment of global development efforts and called for significantly higher aid levels from donor countries.

More information on the OECD Development Cooperation Report is available at:

[http://www.oecd.org/document/22/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_201185\\_34285782\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/22/0,2340,en_2649_201185_34285782_1_1_1_1,00.html)

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#### “GOING THE DISTANCE” REVIEWS U.S. RESPONSE TO TSUNAMI DISASTER

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State Department issues new publication

The always compelling, sometimes dramatic, often poignant story of the U.S. response to one of most devastating natural disasters in the history of the world is told in a new electronic publication by the State Department’s International Information Programs.

“Going the Distance: The U.S. Tsunami Relief Effort” describes the outpouring of sympathy and relief by the U.S. government and the American public that followed the 9.0-magnitude earthquake and resulting tsunami in late December that destroyed coastal communities along the Indian Ocean, especially in Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India and Malaysia. In an effective synthesis of civilian and military resources, the United States mounted an immediate effort to send food and supplies to victims. But that’s only part of the story: With an initial pledge on \$350 million for assistance by the U.S. government and U.S. private-sector donations expected to reach \$700 million, Americans have sent a message that they are committed to helping not only with immediate aid, but with ongoing support over the months ahead, as destroyed areas rebuild and shattered lives recover.

The full story of the U.S. response is available at: <http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/tsunami/index.htm>

